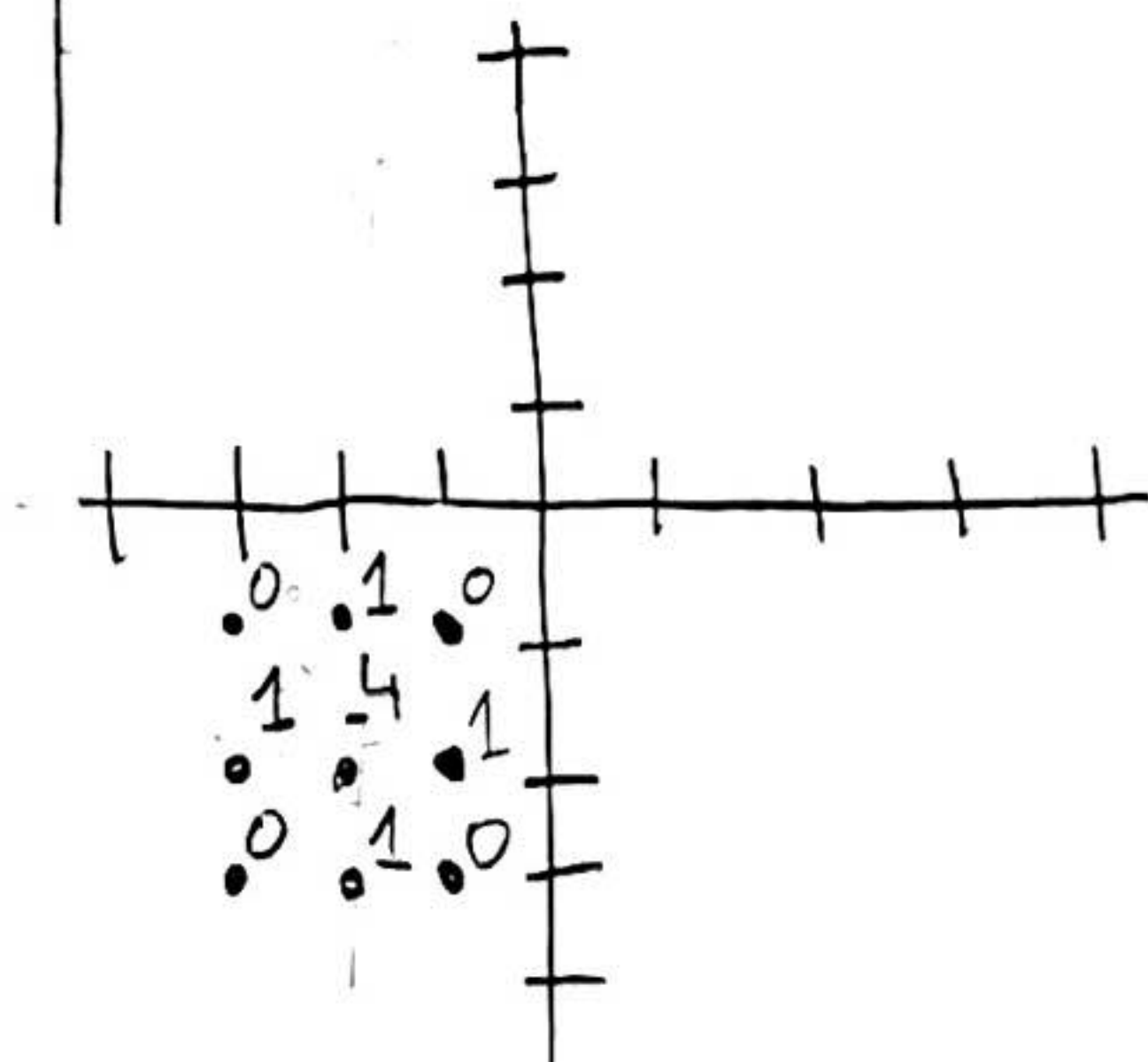
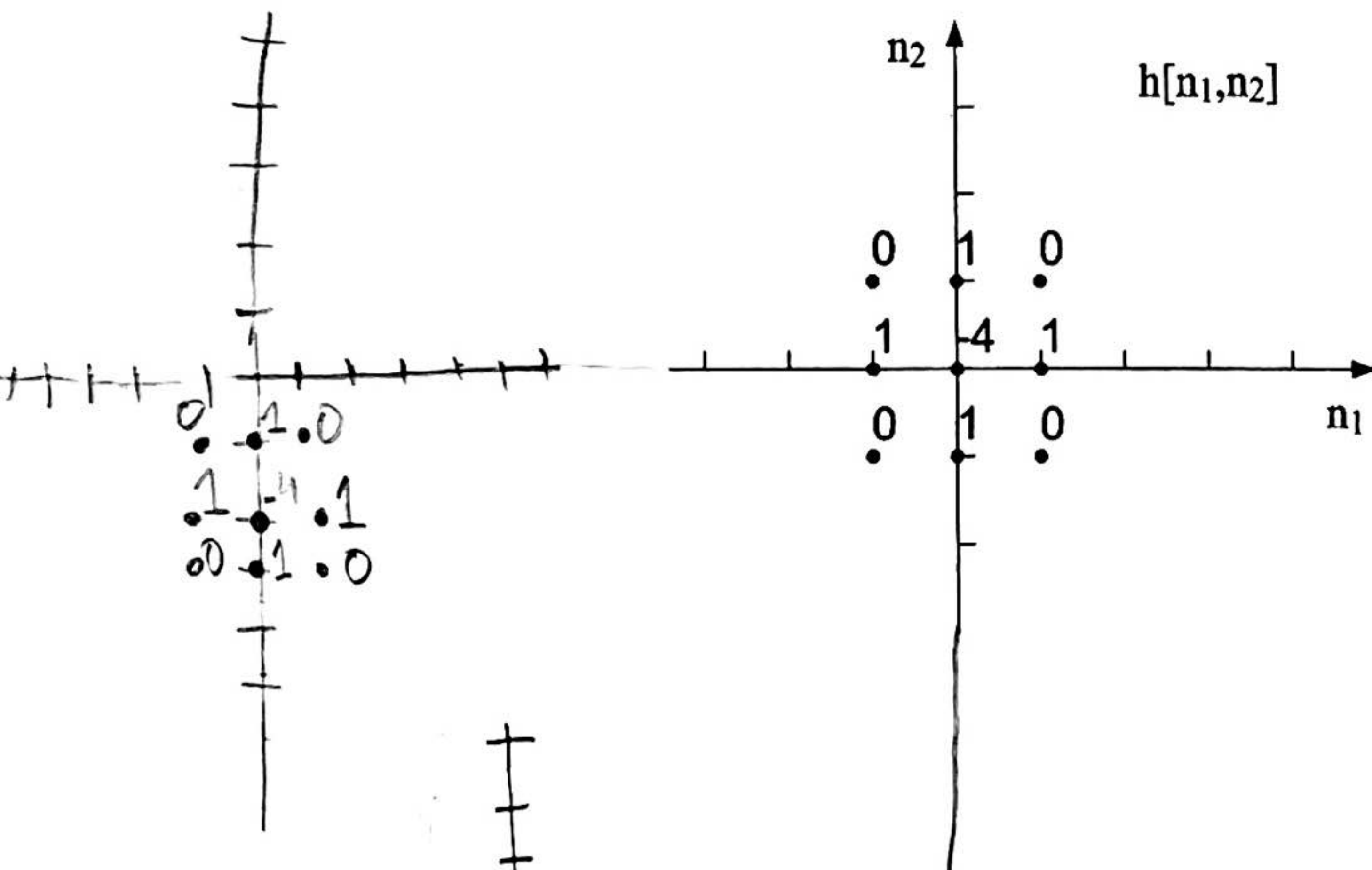
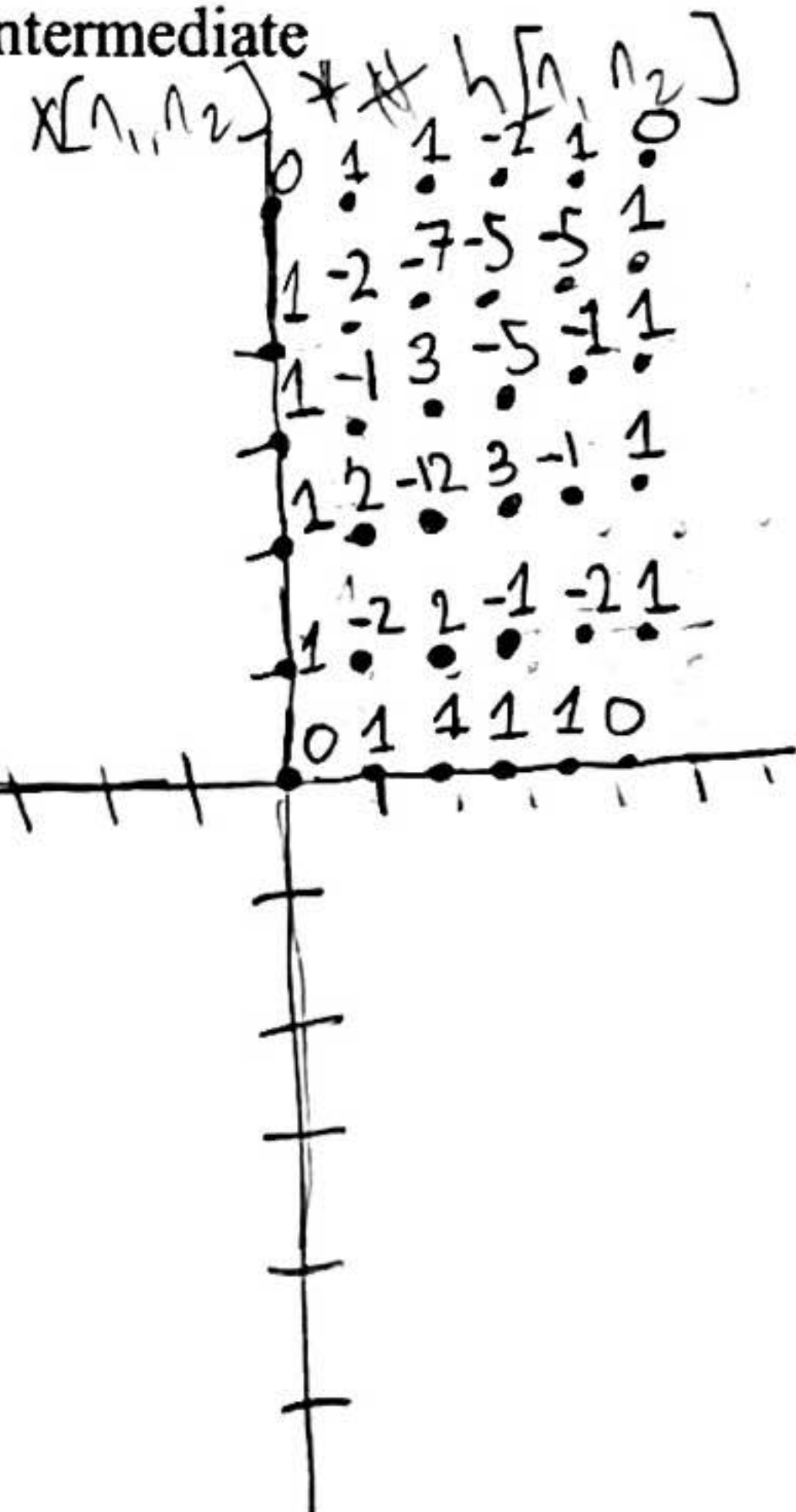
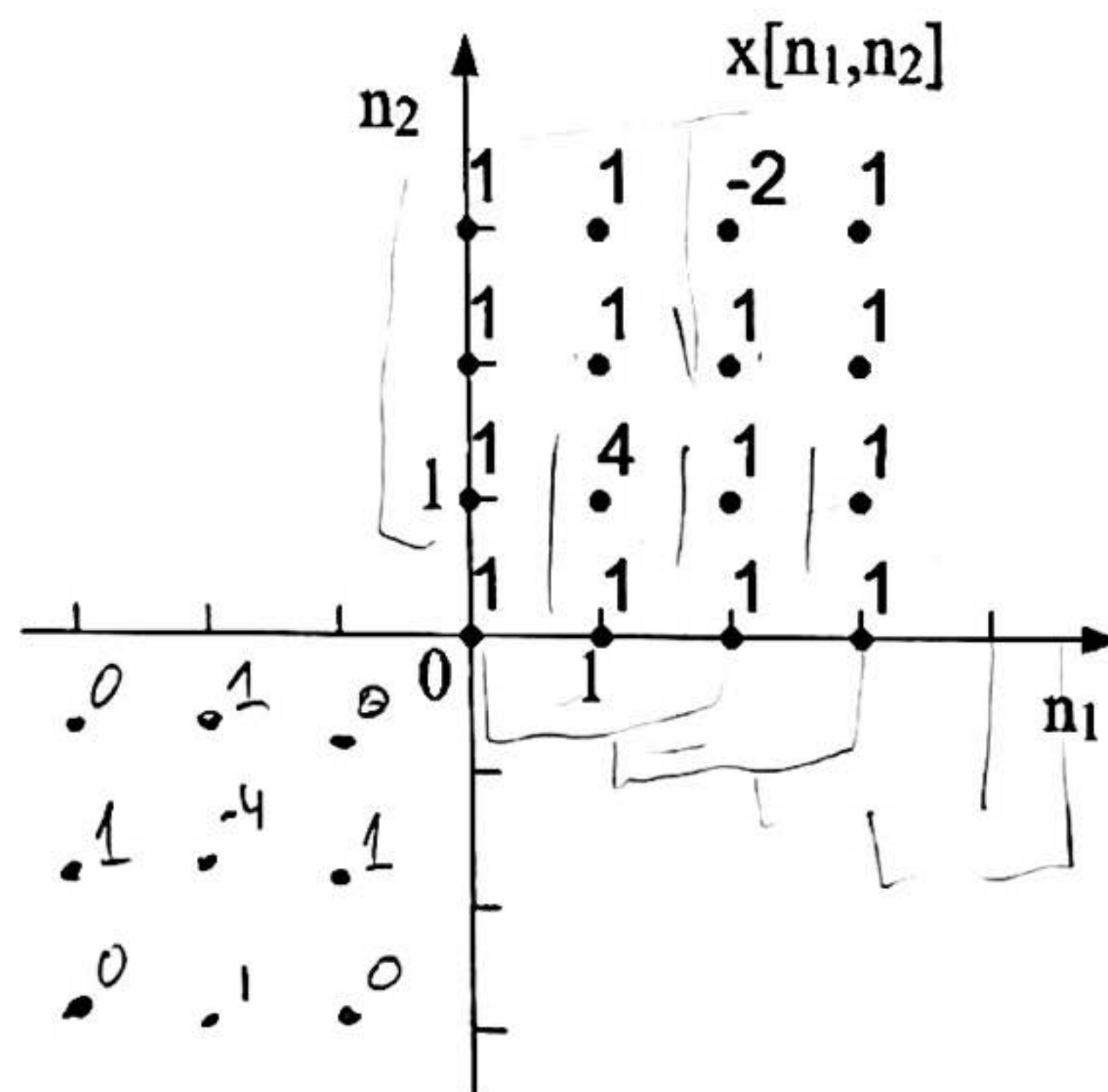


**Stevens Institute of Technology**  
**Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering**

**CpE 645 Image Processing**

**Homework 1**

**1.1** Calculate the 2-D convolution  $x[n_1, n_2] ** h[n_1, n_2]$ , provide necessary intermediate steps.





HW-1

1.2) Given  $x_1[n] = \delta[n] - 2\delta[n-1]$

$$x_2[n] = 2\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2]$$

$$x[0] = 1$$

$$x_1[n] = [1, -2, 0, 0]$$

$$x[1] = -2-j$$

$$x_2[n] = [2, 1, -1, 0]$$

$$x[2] = 7$$

$$x[3] = -2+j$$

1) Linear Convolution  $x_1[n] * x_2[n]$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$y[n] = [2, -3, -3, 2]$$

2) Compute 4 point DFT  $X_1[k] = \text{DFT}\{x_1[n]\}$  and  $X_2[k] = \text{DFT}\{x_2[n]\}$

$X_1$

$$X_1[0] = (1 \times 1) + (-2 \times 1) + (0 \times 1) + (0 \times 1) = -1$$

$$X_1[1] = (1 \times 1) + (-2 \times -j) + (0 \times -1) + (0 \times j) = 1 + 2j$$

$$X_1[2] = (1 \times 1) + (-2 \times -1) + (0 \times 1) + (0 \times -1) = 3$$

$$X_1[3] = (1 \times 1) + (-2 \times j) + (0 \times -1) + (0 \times -j) = 1 - 2j$$

$$X_1[\text{DFT}] = [-1, 1+2j, 3, 1-2j]$$

$X_2$

$$X_2[0] = (2 \times 1) + (1 \times 1) + (-1 \times 1) + (0 \times 1) = 2$$

$$X_2[1] = (2 \times 1) + (1 \times -j) + (-1 \times -1) + (0 \times j) = 3 - j$$

$$X_2[2] = (2 \times 1) + (1 \times -1) + (-1 \times 1) + (0 \times -1) = 0$$

$$X_2[3] = (2 \times 1) + (1 \times j) + (-1 \times -1) + (0 \times -j) = 3 + j$$

$$X_2[\text{DFT}] = [2, 3-j, 0, 3+j]$$



## HW-1

1.2) 3) Compute 4 point DFT  $Y[k] = \text{DFT}\{x[n]\}$

$$x[n] = [2, -3, -3, 2]$$

$$Y[0] = (2 \times 1) + (-3 \times 1) + (-3 \times 1) + (2 \times 1) = -2$$

$$Y[1] = (2 \times 1) + (-3 \times j) + (-3 \times -1) + (2 \times j) = -1 + 5j$$

$$Y[2] = (2 \times 1) + (-3 \times -1) + (-3 \times 1) + (2 \times -1) = 0$$

$$Y[3] = (2 \times 1) + (-3 \times j) + (-3 \times -1) + (2 \times -j) = -1 - 5j$$

4) Show that  $Y[k] = X_1[k] X_2[k]$

$$Y[k] = [-2, -1 + 5j, -6, -1 - 5j]$$

$$X_1[k] = [-1, 1 + 2j, 3, 1 - 2j]$$

$$X_2[k] = [2, 3 - j, 0, 3 + j]$$

$$\rightarrow [-2, 3 + 6j - j - 2j^2, 0, 3 - 6j + j - 2j^2]$$

$$[-2, -2j^2 + 5j + 3, 0, -2j^2 - 5j + 3]$$

$$[-2, -1 + 5j, -6, -1 - 5j] = [-2, -1 + 5j, -6, -1 - 5j]$$

1.3) Find Impulse Response for the following 2D signals

$$1) H(z_1, z_2) = 1 - a_1 z_1^{-1} - a_2 z_2^{-1} - a_3 z_1^{-1} z_2^{-1} - a_4 z_1 z_2^{-1}$$

$$2) H(\omega_1, \omega_2) = 1 - 2\cos(\omega_1) - 2\cos(\omega_2)$$

$$1) x[n_1, n_2] = \delta[n_1, n_2] - \delta[n_1 - 1, n_2] - \delta[n_1, n_2 - 1] - \delta[n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1] - \delta[n_1, n_2 + 1]$$

$$2) x[n_1, n_2] = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega_1, \omega_2) e^{j(\omega_1 n_1 + \omega_2 n_2)} 2\cos(\omega_1) \cdot 2\cos(\omega_2)$$